The Boy Blomarck-Pather, Mother, and an Ancestor who was a Tallor-Mellow Gottingen Days - The King's Man - A Cigar with Austria Epigram on an Eeg-lish Diplomatic Habit-An Opinion of Napoleon III, and Another of Eugenie-Polgnant Sacrifice on Behalf of

a Wounded Soldier - A Life Half Work and Half Physical Pain, Otto von Blamarck-the Pates looking on with a smile - was born on April fool's day. It was in the year 1815, at Schönhausen, the home of his ancestors, who belonged to the aristocracy of the old mark of Brandenburg, the kernel of the present kingdom of Prussia.

Among the early representatives of the fam-ily were men distinguished in the military and civil service; they were of colossal figure, tenaclous purpose, and a chivalrous devotion to King and country. Bismarck's aristocratic descent finds proof in the attack of a political opponent, who, in seeking a flaw in the Chancellor's pedigree, was obliged to go as far back as the fourteenth century, to a certain Rulo von Bismarck, who was master of a guild of tailors. Referring to this honorary title, he remarked with a sneer that Rulo ought to con-



DISMARCE AT THE AGE OF 17. From a drawing in the possession of the family

template from heaven with pride the imperial mantle which his descendant had managed to ent for his master from the cloth of Europe. Heredity is an interesting study. It is said that we bring nothing into this world, while never a child appears without a well-filled cof-

dropped their gifts of gold and lead. Bismarck's great-grandfather was a Colonel of dragoons, a heavy drinker, and a hard hunter, whose tonsts at table were accompanied by trumpet blasts, and who fired volleys

fer, into which ancestors in shadowy line have

across his banquet hall by way of repartee. The home into which he was born was a happy one, of which the mother is said to have been the head and the father the heart. Frau von Bismarck was an attractive, gifted woman. ambitious for the son, whose talents she was the first to discover and direct. From his father, a retired officer and a country gentleman. Bismarck inherited a strong love for country and family life. We see it, like a thread,

woven in and out through his career.

At the baby age of six he was taken-carried in the arms of a faithful and reluctant servant -to a boarding school at Berlin, where the rules were Spartan, and India-rubber meat, as he called it, with parenips, the daily dish. We forget for a moment the man of "blood and iron." and long to take the poor little fellow into our arms and comfort him when at the sight of a plough he burst into tears because it reminds him of home. We catch occasional glimpses of time on the limb of a big tree, reading aloud to an attentive boy audience the story of the Greeks and the siege of Troy; in winter the leader in snowball campaigns, always on the aggressive, with a keen eye to weak points. One teacher remembers that he was struck with the appearance of the lad "and decided to



PHINCE BISMARCK. From a recent photograph.

keep an eye on him." a precaution which many a one since has thought it prudent to take.

From Berlin schools Bismarck went to the University of Göttingen, where the tenderness of his nature took on its first sheathing. Here he became leader in all the excesses of student His. He got himself up in the traditional top boots, gay jacket, and monkey cap; he flaunted the colors of his corps; he rode, he drank, he fought. Twenty-eight duels are recorded against him. The first must have been a twosided fight, for Bismarck was wounded in the leg, while his opponent had his spectacles cut off. Of his studies, it is enough to say that one professor pretends never to have seen him in a

With all his carousings, however, young Bismarck had his thoughtful moments, when visions of the Germany of the future shaped themselves in the cloud-smoke of his long pipe. We find him betting twenty-five bottles of champagne with an American-the loser to cross the sea for it-that Germany will be united within twenty years. "United, but not with ink." The hot-blooded youth had set his watch twenty years ahead of Prussian time.

At Göttingen we see Bismarck and Motley in friendly intimacy, the genius of history waiting upon them with written and unwritten scroll. This friendship, stamped in the wax of youth, lasted until death broke the seal and gave to each a valuable insight into the race characteristics of the other. Independence and manliness have never failed to command Bismarck's interest and respect. Himself honest and direct to a fault, he has known how to value those qualities in others. Whenever he pours wrath and contempt upon any has pricked some character bubble and found only hollowness and deceit within. Bismarck's so-called craftiness usually proves under examination to have been far-sightedness. He is always the genial cynic of the play, for the reason that he has, long in advance of others. foreseen events and made his arrangements to meet them. Arbitrary and high-handed he undeniably is, but he bluntly bullles, never

Among the Americans, besides Motley, whose admiration Bismarck has personally won may be mentioned Bancroft, Bayard Tay lor, the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Grant. Sheridan, and, from his American side, Carl Schurz, America, always practical, paid him a compliment recently little dreamed of in the wild Gottingen days. She offered to him, not a laurel crown, but, through the proprietors of newspaper, \$130,000 annually for articles, even should they not exceed twenty lines, with a deposit beforehand of \$260,000. Upon receiving this offer, amusing when compared to the salary of the Chancellor of the German empire, which is \$13,500, Bismarck taughed heartfly, but ordered a serious reply sent, stating enter upon no new ones. When the letter had

exclaimed: "How stupid of me! I might have

proposed a letter from you for half the sum "with a little paternal seasoning thrown in.

Yankee appreciation may be found in the label of a mucliage bottle, "Bismarck Glue. Sticks fast, holds tight, and never breaks its word " "If only," wrote Bismarck to an American friend a while ago, "I could be as sound and happy now as were we four lusty fellows when we celebrated the Fourth of July together at Gottingen."

Upon leaving the university Bismarck passed examinations in law, and was appointed secretary to a Berlin court. He must have started in with sufficient zeal if we may judge from a story told of him. One day a witness having outtried his patience. Bismarck exclaimed: "Sir. take care, or I'll kick you out." The Judge interposed quietly: "The kicking out, young man, is my business," "Sir," once more cried the angry youth, "take care or I'll

mere cried the angry youth, "take care or I'll ask the Judge to kick you out."

Ilis official duties were not all absorbing, however, and we find him enjoying social life and making his low on the poll-hel floors of ballrooms. He also devoted much time to the study of English and French. Bismarck is an excellent linguist, and the excuse can never be offored for him, in foreign intercourse, that he hasn't uncerstood. The letter is as clear to him as the spirit, and even the wily lleaconsfield, in laying proposals before his. Brer Fox," knew that the plain English of them was fully understood. Bismarck is credited with having said, in pleasantry, not in bitterness—for next to his own people he has always liked the English best—"Speech is allver and silence is gold, but to say one thing and mean another is Britannia metal."

About this time, 1836, he made journeys into fleiglum and to various watering places, where

gold, but to say one thing and mean another is Britannia metal."

About this time, 1836, he made journeys into Beiglum and to various watering places, where international society interested him greatly. The narrow Berliner was fast turning into the broad man of the world, and expansiveness is a rare quality in a Prussian Junker. "Quite an Englishman," said the Duke of Cleveland, with that highest of English praise.

Family reasons, however, cut short his wanderings, Extravagance had sadly encumbered the paternal estates at Schönhausen and in Tomerania, and for the next eight years we find Bismarck leading the life of a practical farmer. He raised cattle, soid wool, drove sharp pargairs, and sat in the local Diet. His political beginnings were small, and it is interesting to read by the electric light thrown from Berlin to-day that his first speech was upon the "waste of tallow in the county poorhouse." The hospitality of his nome was unbounded. His eccentric ways and demon-like rides procured for him the name of "Mad Bismarck." He drank huge bumpers of champagne and parter, amused his guests by turning foxes into the drawing room, and fired off pistols at their bedroom doors. Verily, the old bey of a grandfather come to life again! Gradually, however, the strong wine passed through fermentation and became clarified. Re-creation—the word of all others written across Ill-marck's life—was soon to have altered meaning for him, and a new influence, the strongest and the longest of his life, to come to his aid.

This was his marriage in 1847, with Johanna von Puttkamer, a union in which not even friends have been able to find a flaw. It stands in Germany to-day as the reality of a happy marriage, and whenever he draws the stage curtain aside we have the picture of a plain, pleasant, peaceful home. Three children were born into this home, a daughter and two sons, and it presents to-day, after a lapse of forty-three years, the frare record of an unbroken lamily-circle.

three years, the rare record of an unbroken family-circle.

Bismarck's wooing must have been of a piece with his political love making, for we find the girl confessing that she felt as though she had been "felled by an axe."

Our hero was now thirty-two years of age. He is described as having a tall imposing figure, blue eyes, fair complexion, blond hair and beard—a marked contrast to the baid Chancellor, with heavy eyebrows and moustache, after time had changed the coloring to irongray. The stame of irresistible power has remained upon face and flaure; nature for once collected all her forces and poured them into a metal mould.

gray. The stamp of irresistible power has remained upon face and flaure: nature for once collected all her forces and poured them into a metal mould.

At this point we come to a fork in the life road, and Bismarck enters upon the broad path of his public career.

Frederick William IV., brother to King and Kaiser William iv., brother to King and Kaiser William was upon the throne of Prussia, a weak man but an absolute monarch. It was the time of the revolution of 48; a gloomy period, to which historians point, however, as the beginning of Prussia's greatness. The causes of the revolution are easily traced. Early in the century, when the terrible Napoleonie wars devastated Germany, the people had united to drive out the French under promise of a constitution and parliamentary rights. These promises were flagrantly broken. Foets and patrious were new pleading for distracted Germany, while mobs with terrible realism ratifed a pulace gates. And to which side, in coming upon the stage, did our young hero turn—to the right or to the left? With haugitty, uncompronising firmness he stepped to the side of his king, and confronted the crazed creature of rebellion, as total your Berlichingen would have faced a robber band, With many statesmen the party pendulum has swung far; not so with Bismarek. From first to last he has stood firm as the "King's own man." And he has believed, too, in the divine right by which his king ruled, only putting the credentials of other sovereigns to an occasional sharp anestion.

Bismarek's first political stand was undoubtedly taken from blind casts prejudice, aithough equally blind admirers would have us believe. In the light of future events, that it was farsighted statesmassifp. What he did see was his beloved country sucked into a terrent. "Donocracy at the prow and Helplessness at the helm." and he believed her safer in the hands of a wisely guided despotism than of a many-headed democracy. To him "the ballot box was only a dice box." "Show me two Germans and I will show you two opinions

"Democracy at the prow and Helplessness at the helm." and he believed her safer in the hands of a wisely guided despotism than of a many-headed democracy. To him "the ballot box was only a dice box." "Show me two Germans and I will show you two opinions" is a saying as true to-day as when eighteen centuries ago Tacitus exclaimed: "May the Germans, as they cannot love us. at least retain their hatred for one another, so that when Rome totters she may find support in the discord of that race."

The tide of popular feeling had risen with tresistible force, and the results of '48 were lived in part of the program of t

the stabils force, and the results of 48 were the granting by the count of the stability of the granting by the count of the stability of the granting by the count of the stability of the granting by the count of the stability of the granting by the count of the stability of the granting were sown seeds of rivalry which ripened for the was refused, but between Austria and Frussia were sown seeds of rivalry which ripened for the was refused, but between Austria and Frussia were sown seeds of rivalry which ripened for the was refused, but between Austria and Frussia were sown seeds of rivalry which ripened for the was refused, but between Austria and Frussia were sown seeds of from the granting of the granting

No prophetic sense do we find in these words that the leaves were to be historic ones and of

that the leaves were to be historic ones and of his own turning.

To his official head in Berlin. Bismarck writes:

"I called upon Count Thun (the Austrian Ambassador) yesterday. He was working and smoking. He begged me to wait a moment. I did wait, but when it seemed too long and he offered me no cigar, I took one out of my own pocket and asked him for a light, which he gave with rather an astonished look. I flatter myself that I have contributed something toward his social polish, at least in his behavior to me.

myself that I have contributed something toward his social polish at least in his behavior to me.

"At the military sittings." Bismarck tells us later in life, "Austria alone smoked. But I too hankered after a cigar, and as I did not see why I should not have one. I asked the I resident for a light. This was so serious a matter that the gentlemen reported it to their resisective courts. One after the other them asserted his dignity by smoking. Only Wortemberg and Hessen were lett, and they didn't harpen to be simblers. But the honor of their states domanded it, and so the next time we met Wurtemberg produced a cigar—I can see it now, a long, thin, veilow thing—and smokel half of it as a burnt offering to the Fathoriand. Childish performances these, but there was a suspicious smell of powder to the smoke.

After a while it was thought prudent to separate Bismarck from his "dear brethren of the Bund," so he was sent "Into the cold" as Ambassador to St. Petersburg, or, as he himself said. "put upon ice like champagne until wanted. Here he became popular and was himself happy. His finest skill was directed, as its still is to-day, toward keeping peace between his own country and the semi-barbaric power of Russia, the strength of whose war langs the world has happily never yet fully tested.

sted. To Bismarck one of the chief attractions of

To Bismarck one of the chief attractions of this country was the excellent sport which it afforded him, and we find him, in the intervals of nolitical sharpshooting, taking aim at the bear and the wolf. Wandering through the dark forests, clad in furs, he looked like a native pathfinder. Bismarck has the true Gorman love for the woods. A great pleasure to him in life, and one that serves him well in old age, is the planting of trees—unlike the other great old man of our time, whose delight has been in cutting them down. Bismarck watches ever his trees, of which he has many rare species, with much solicitude, and when last summer a bad kind of teetle came, his family say that he worried a good deal more over the tricks of this upstant than over the doms of logulanger. oulanger. While Ambassador at St. Petersburg be

While Ambassador at St. Fetersburg he learned to speak Russian sufficiently well to scold his servants and to compliment the Crar. We read that bear ents were domesticated in his house, and that like the foxes at Schonkausen, they were "admitted during dinner to animate the guests, lick the hands of the master, and nis the calves of the servants."

Bismarck remained in Russia until 1861, when the death of Frederick William IV. placed his brother, who had been liceout for a while, upon the throne of Prussia as William I. The era of Germany's regeneration new dawned. Only ten short years from the crowning of the king to the creation of the Kaiser, but what great events to be crowded in!

Bismarck having shown his ability to sail a ship in cross seas, was directly summoned by his king to Berlin to take the head of the Ministry. Before answering the summons he wrote to his sister: "During the long illness from which I am new slowly recovering. I have suffered so much mental languor that I have lost all the elasticity I once possessed for



a stirring life. Three years ago I might have made a useful Minister, but now I only think of myself as a sickly circus rider.

" " Everything in this world is after all, only a question of ime; men and nations, folly and wisdom, peace and war, alt come and go like waves; but the sea remains. There is nothing on earth but hyporrisy and jugglery, and whether it be fever or grape-hot that tears away this mask of flesh, full it must, seener or later, and then there will minitest itself so strong a likeness between a brussian and an Austrian, if they be of equal height, as to make it difficult to distinguish between them. The bones of the wie man and the fool look just alike. With reflections like these one soon gets rid of one's specific partfolism, but we should be in a desperate way if we acted upon them.

I am realy neither dissatisfied nor tired of life, and acter a searching examination I can discover no ungratified wish, unless it be to have the weather ten degrees warmer and flitty unpaid visits off my mind, " I should consider it cowardice to refuse the king on the pion of fliness, so if it is to be, then Vorwaris," as our old coachman used to Say.

Before taking reins and whip in hand, how-

ways askew. Yesterday I was received by the Imperor and presented my credentials; he received me with kindness. He has grown stout, but is by no means so fat an laged as the carleatures make him out. The Empress is still one of the most beautiful women I have ever known. Yes I look upon the Emperor as a great and unrecognized incapacity." Napoleon's return compliment, in conversation with one of his Ministers, was: "A funny fellow, Bismarck, but by no means to be taken seriously. A remark, said Bismarck in after years, 'which I did not think polite to recall to him in the weaver's hut at Sedan."

Bismarck's first undertaking as Prime Minister was to carry through the army reorganization measures of his solder-King in the teath of a powerful majority. He rode roughshed over the tender young growth of peoples fights, so recently planted in Prussia—a field forever after sown with prickly notiles for him.

must be where he ought to be.' I had only one clear in my pocket that day, and I carried it through the battle as a miser would his gold. A poor fellow on the field, wounded in both arms, appealed to me for help. Searching my pockets I found nothing but money, and that was of no value to him. Suddenly I remembered my clear—my belowed clear! I lighted it and put it between his teeth. You ought to have seen the poor fellow's graciul smile! Never has a clear tasted so good to me as this one which I didn't smoke,"

First among Bismarck's characteristics we find the rare power of rising at every crisis to a broad view of things and merging lesser interests in greater ones. Six days after Sadowa he writes to his wife. "We are getting on well, and if we do not carry our demands to far we shall attain a peace worth the pains. Men are, however, as easily intoxicated as cast down, and mine is now the thankless task of pouring water into the foaming wine and pointing out that we are not living alone in Europe, but with three neighbors. At the council of war held yesterday in my room my colleagues wished to carry the campaign into Hungary. I opposed, they persisted, and finally I went into my own room, locked the door, three myself on my hed, and sobbed aloud." It was not fear that dictated this moderation in success but that prophetic instinct which makes a great man his foreseer as well as the controller of events. Genius heimaturn the wheal of time—medicerity is overtaken and crushed by it. Bismarek recognized that a day was near when it would be well for I'rusain to be trivinds with the present foe. Austria had been sufficiently humbled, and more was now to be gained by trying to well her licear than by further conquering her territory.

After an absence of little more than a month him. William make his triumbles again.

win her heart than by further conquering her territory.

After an absence of little more than a month King William made his triumphal entry into Berlin. Bismarck by his side, with the treaty of Prague in his pocket. An eyewithess thus describes the scene: "On the extreme right,



in the white uniform of the Cuirassiers, was Bismarck, mounted on a brown bay. Very still and silent he sat. His face was parchment color, the cyes were bloodless, the veins about the forehead swellen, the heavy helmet pressed upon the wrinkled brow; the man looked as if he had risen from a sick bed. Yesterday the Minister was said to be dying; his doctors declared reat, absolute rest, to be the only remedy upon which they could base their hopes. But to-day it was important that the Premier should show himself. The iron will which had never awerved before an obstacle was not daunted by physical pain. Even now the man who had raised Prussia to the highest rank among Continental powers is but scantily honored in his own country, and the cheers with which he was greated were tame compared with those which welcomed the Generals who had been but the instruments of the work his brains had planned. But to those who looked beyond the excitements of the day, the true here of that brilliant gathering was neither King nor princes of the blood royal, Generals nor soldiers, but the sallow, livid-looking pains and commonest caution, that his work night be completed to the end." My life has been half work, half physical pain," said Bistearch not long ago.

Amid the general welcome of the return a

Anthology of the return a little girl presented a laurel wreath to the Minister. You must not give this to me." said Bismarck. "I did none of the fighting, and therefore I deserve none of the fighting, and therefore I deserve none of the rewards." But wasn't it you," asked the little unid, unidanted, who became the war." The changand therefore I deserve none of the rewards. "But wasn't it you," asked the little unid, unidanted, who became the war." The changand the war is the work of the North German Confederation, He sought to the North German Confederation, He sought traches of the letter of the constitution. And into this period falls his master stroke, which was revealed later like a read of thunder to the public the secret treaty with South Germany.

The success of the Irussian arms in 1866 had been watched from airr by Nanoleon with mingled feelings of disappointment and yealousy by him called patricle anxiety and been watched from airr by Nanoleon with mingled feelings of disappointment and yealousy by him called patricle anxiety belief that a trial of stream between Austria and Irussia would result in the complete humiliation of the latter. France would then step in and demand for herself some of the learn-coveted sour lithine granes. But one desists bartic had typed the senses the other standards and Prussia, an olive branen in his hand and a few trum eards up his sleeve. His designs were, however, trustrated by the word-een of planner and the new appeared upon the political scene as mediator between Austria and Prussia, an olive branen in his hand and a few trum eards up his sleeve. His designs were, however, trustrated by the word-een of planner and the retory of the mediator between the political scene as mediator between themper of planner and the political scene as mediator between themper of planner and the political scene as mediator between themper of planner and the political scene as mediator between the political scene as mediator between the political scene as mediator between the political

of a powerful macrity. He role roughed over the tender young growth of powerful over the tender young growth of the tender over the tender young the tender of the tender over the ten

A MIDDLE-CLASS MARRIAGE IN FRANCE

Three Days' Festivities when Ferdinand Married Mina-They were floth Wealthy -No Wonder the Bride was Tired, Parts. March 10 .- In the lovely village of

Villeneuve, not far from Paris, two large landed proprietors, father and son, have dwelt for many years. They are highly respected, and in many ways still enjoy a sort of feudal power among their tenants. The only son of the younger proprietor, sole heir to the fortunes of both his father and his grandfather, recently came of age. Then a rumer spread that the youth had made choice in Paris of a young Austrian girl, 17 years of age, and that prepar ations were being made for a wedding; that the new mansion for the bride and groom was being furnished by Parisian workmen and ar-This sudden announcement threw the whole place into such an excitement that grippe, cyclones, earthquakes, floods, shipwrecks, and all things weird and grotes me now visiting the earth were forgotten. All knew that the wedding of the master's only son meant a time of festivity in which all would have a share.

The bride to be was a hidden flower in the bosom of a quiet family in l'aris. Last sum-

mer her mother took her to the country near the village of Villeneuve, and the old friends at the mansions renewed an old friendship. Ferdinand, the son, was not insensible to the charms of the handsome girl, whose beaut; was so childlike, who seemed so surprised by his unmistakable attentions, that he had not the courage to make known his desire to make her his wife. But no sooner had she returned to Paris than the mother of Ferdinand came to Mme B to ask permission for her son to visit Mina. Before one month had passed Mina was centured and the time of the marriage was fixed. Then began the busy preparation. Mina had property of her own left to her by her father in the care of guardians, who, according to Austrian law, must examine well into the life, character. ,fortune, and standing of the flance of their ward, and it depends on their approbation, after sworn testimony is given by the young man's family and friends of his being worthy in every respect, whether their consent is given to a marriage, and, if given, the croperty is transferred to the ward. All these legal requirements caused a delay of two months, much to the annoyance of young Ferdinand. His parents required the same investigation into the life, the health, the standing in society, the reputation and freedom from any intal hereditary disease. It is announced that all is ended, and that in one week the marriage will take place at the church of the village.

The day has come. All the way to the church crowds of poor as well as of rich are hastening to take their places in the church.

Now the bride is in the carriage nearing the church. Her mother and lather are with her. She seems half unconscious of what is passing. Friends are following in carriages behind the bridal party. Her sister, the bridesmald, lo years old, with the homes d'homeur and her brother. Is years old, with the homes d'homeur and her brother. Is years old, with other brothers and sisters younger, follow in carriages. worthy in every respect, whother their consent

and sisters younger, follow in carriages. The crowd pays quiet homage while the bridal

The crowd pays quiet nomage with the order party alights.

The cure appeared at the affar when the young couple were led to their places in the sanctuary, and in the silence of the crowd performed the ceremony of making them forever man and wife. A high mass followed. Sisters of Charity, with their band of orthans, blessed the scene. At the close a choir of Sisters sang a hymn.

the scene. At the close a choir of bisters sang a hymn.

At the chapel door a large concourse of villagers awaited their coming. They were drawn up in two lines opiosite to one another, leaving a space between for the party to pass down to a large refreshment table spread bountifully with wine, cakes, and bombons for the path; of all chases, theory and salutabountifully with wine, cakes, and bonbons for the public of all classes. Cheers and salutations flied the air. The crowds of happy faces and the bright seene of this welcome to the young stranger among them lighted up her young face with grateful sympathy, and thanks were expressed by the groom. Reaching the table, the bride and groom paused and stood before it, bowing from side to side in reply to the increased cheering. The homose allowarm handed the bride and groom glasses of chammagne in which to drink the health of the villagers.

A military band struck up an inspiring march. The wedding party scattered silver

A military band struck up an inspiring march. The wedding party scattered silver coin generously among the crowd. The refreshments disappeared in an incredibly short time. And now the bridal party and their guests moved on to their carriages, followed by the crowd amid shouts and cheers who formed into a procession to follow the bride and groom to their home, a newly furnished mansion near the parental home.

Alighting at their door Ferdinand and Mina entered the hall and paused, one at each side of the threshold, and, leaving an open space, invited the guests to enter.

mansion near the parental home.

Alighting at their door Ferdinand and Mina entered the hall and paused, one at each side of the threshold, and, leaving an open space, invited the guests to enter.

The ladies passed in on the side of the bride, the gentlemen on the side of the groom, through the rooms, quite at home, inspecting them, while the bride retired with the groom and their families to enjoy a few moments of conversation with their parents.

A band summoned the scattered guests to the banquet—a right royal one it was—and right royal justice was done to the hospitable abundance prepared for the occasion. At 7 o'clook coffee gave signal that the hour for the last course had come, the closing scene of the wedding-day banguet. The best man, who sat by the side of the bride, suddenly disaptenced for one instant under the table in scarch of the ribbon of the order of the garter.

The guests laughed heartily. The gentleman was instantly in his place again by her side, looking astonished, and, with a gracious smile, said, "Madame, patilon, you have lost your garter," The bride blushed and denied the charge resolutely. The gentleman held up to the garce of the guests several vards of marrow blue ribbon, saving. Now, halless and gentlemen, who will buy decorations of the order of the garter? Cutting off as small piece and holding it up he asked. "How much for this place," Who ?" Then began a rapid sale of the line wedding, it has been a failed about the poor, and \$50 or \$60 in small column, and so of the poor, and \$50 or \$60 in small column, and \$60 or \$60 in small column, a respite was given. The guests circulated about the new man-ion till 30 o'clock, and music then chirking into a vise on the table, called the vase for the poor, and \$50 or \$60 in small column, and the outskirts of the estate came with music to demand from the bride the cock. One dressed for the occasion entered the fouse and asked in the name of those outside a gift from the bride of a cock as an emblem of good will. One of the linest and land

From the Attanta Constitution.
A southwest Georgia Justice of the Peace

A southwest Georgia Justice of the Peace had listened to the evidence in a case that was being tried before him, and when that had been concluded one of the lawyers arose to make a speech in favor of his client.

The Judge listened patiently for half an hour, and then began writing on a piece of paper in front of him. A few minutes later, he interrupted the lawyer by saying:

"Gentlemen, when you finish your speeches, you will find my decision written on this piece of paper. You will have to excuse me for awhile, as I have to plant some potate slies. Let me know when you have concluded, and I will return and sentence the prisoner." It is unnecessary to mention the fact that another young lawyer had his finest effort cut short.

Fac-simile of bottle. The Great Spring Medicine.

All Who are Weak and | Tired Brain and Debil Nervous.

These are the feelings of which so many complain. They are weak, tired, and exhausted; they have no life or ambition, they become irritable, cross, blue, and discouraged; in some cases there are pains and aches in various parts of the body, and there are often indiges tion, dyspensia gas, constipution, dull head, and general disperited feeding

Sleepless Nights and Shattered Nerves and Tired Waiting

follow Neglect of these symptoms results in excessive nervous prostration, mental depression, insanity or paralysis, with numbness, trembling, cold feet, poor circulation, and weakness and weariness of the limbs. Do not fail, nervous sufferer, to use the great

Most Strengthening A Sure and Positive and Invigorating remedy for both nerve and body ever discovered, and

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LIFE ON THE SQUADRON.

A Naval Man's Comparison of Ours with Italian Vennets.

UNITED STATES SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION, NAPLES, Italy, March 9 .- The Squadron of Evolution, or, to speak more correctly, three of its members, are at last in much-longed-for Naples, and are moored to the new mole, alongside the two big German men-of-war, the Doutschland and the Friedrich der Grosse, the former of which is the flagship of the German Mediterranean squadron. Further down the mole are several Italian vessels, but, fortunately, there is not much of a naval station at Naples, and the comparatively limited number of visits has been somewhat of a relief after the surfeit at Spezia, where there were Vice and Rear Admirals without number. The vessels remained there but four days, just three days longer than most of the officers and men would have done had they been able to consuit their own pleasure. It is a town of about 30,000 people, and, with the exception of the dockyard, there is absolutely nothing in the place. The dockyard, however, is the largest in Italy, and one of the largest in Europe. It is an enormous affair, with an almost unlimited capacity. The harbor of Spezia is a magnificent one, large enough to hold easily all the fleets which are ever likely to visit it at any one time, and then leave room for a large contingent of merchant vessels. On three sides it is protected naturally by very high bills, and on the fourth by a breakwater more than 700 feet in length, compelling vessels to pass directly under the guns of half a dozen batteries, any one of which would be a formidable antagonist for a fleet, even a fleet composed of the huge ironclade of France, and it is needless to say that in putting up these numerous fortifications, which have made Italy bankrupt, the Italians have the French in mind much more particularly than they have any other nation. with an almost unlimited capacity. The har-

French in mind much more particularly than they have any other nation.

Anchored in the harbor, or in the dockyard, were quite a number of Italian ironelads, cruisers, and torpedo vossels: in fact, there was much more of a navy concentrated at that one spot than the United States possesses, counting in every one of our foreign stations. It was very unpleasant to be asked by Italian officers why our Government never sent any ironelads over to Europe and to be forced to officers why our Government never sent any irronchals over to Europe, and to be forced to answer that the best reason was because she had none to send; that we were depending entirely upon cruisers and gusboats, no ten of which would venture to engage such vossels as the Italia, Lesanto, Duilio or Dandolo, all of which we found at Spexia. The first two named are the largest vessels in existence. They were designed for a displacement of 18,850 tons, but when fully equipped, with 1,891 tons of coal on board displace more than 14,90 tons. The Chicago displaces 4,500 tons, and this comparison it may be easier to understant the comparison it may be easier to understant the comparison of the monsters, which look absolutely firewistible. They first which com up out of the water the monsters, which look absolutely firewistible. They are displaced to the valer which would prevent them from entering New York harbor in its prosent state. Notwithstanding the great size of these vessels, their officers claim for them a speed of 18 knots, and an endurance which would enable them to steam to the United States and back without coaling. The Italian Government, however, in spite of its beasted confidence in Its colossal pets, nover allows them out or sight of its own coast. Their stability is said to be much less than those who serve in them would prefer, They each earry four seventeen-inch 110-yon guns, throwing: a projectite or about a ton weight, and ten smaller guns of about sixinch calibre, besides animerous machine guns. They are to-day the most nowerful war vessels afford, and as it takes five or six years to build and equip ships of this size, they are likely to remain among the most powerful for many years to come.

So far from giving up this type of high freeboard would be compared to the day of the day of the analysis of the hardone of about 14,250 tons. The Pulllo and Dandolo and of a four days as the first of the dockyard, with the Admiral commanding the different divisions of the life in the brait and the surface o

that morning. The trip down the coast was pleasant and un rene trip down the coast was cleasant and un-centual. The squadron passed the tamous little is and of Floa en the night of the sth. and on the morning of March 8 steamed into the magnificent bay of Naples. Vesuvius received it by hiding his head in a cloud but all hands propose to visit the flerce old volcano, never-theless. The squadron will probably remain here about two weeks.

itated Body.

Do not neglect the first symptoms. Thousands come completely prostrated, paralyzed, or insane not knowing or realizing that the nervousness, gloom the mind, loss of memory, nervous weakness and pression show an exhaustion of nerve force which w in time result in utter mental collapse and absolu prostration of nerve and physical power.

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mous and successful physician in the cure of nerve
and chronic diseases, can be consulted free of char

personally or by letter.

THE TROUBLE AMONG THE FARMER

Views of a Republican Journal of Ohio

Views of a Republican Journal of Ohlo
Prom the Cleretanal leader.

No one will question the right of t
farmers to organize for the advancement
their interests. The right belongs alike
workingmen, capitalists, professional me
tradesmen, in factional nationalities, sexes, a
colors. The organization of societies for m
tual protection and advancement is one of t
distinctive features of our social and politic
systems. But there is great danger that the
organizations may run into extremes and I
fringe upon the constitutional rights of othe
The beyentting outrages of the Knights
Labor furnish a notable examide of this to
dency of one organization mercilessly

fringe upon the constitutional rights of othe The boycetting outrages of the Knights Labor furnish a notable examide of this to dency of one organization merellessly trample upon the rights of others, and yet the Farmers' Alliance affiliated with the Knigh of Labor at Atlanta.

The dressed beef bill has been declared a constitutional, and yet it is advocated by the Farmers' Alliance. It is utterly impossible the farmers to secure the enforcement of such a law unless they elect important or corrumen as Judges of our courts, and they surdened have the farmers to secure the enforcement of such a law unless they elect improve of the more mentally decreased by the farmers to secure the enforcement of such a law unless they elect improve of the more mentally levy at the real purpose of the more mentally levy at the first upon the products other States, thus violating the fundamental by the such and virtually levy a tariff upon the products other States, thus violating the fundamental heaving the very existence of the republic. It this forcefulness alike of the Constitution so the rights of consumers and others general which proves the Farmers' Alliance in Ohio, the showing of its own spokesment to be unsaffed in the Georgia Alliance, recently described to the georgia alliance of the chief places of the showers and issue to him negotiable certificates at 80 cent. of the value of his products.

The sub-Treasury plan proposes briefly that the Germent take the farmers assipte cross into its we house and issue not storage and insurance the crop kept there one ear. In that time the farmer sells month by month sunjly by letting supply keep up whe demand. This will regarder prices and previously sub-forced by the present system.

A more impracticable scheme than this we never advocated by intelligent men.

store their products and Issue money on the until prices rize. What is just for one class just for all others. The coal dealers and t clothing men have suffered a great deal on a count of the mild weather of the nest wint Yet they have no claim upon the Government They have no right to ask the Government Datid warchouses for the storage of the products and to issue Treasury notes to the for the value thereof. Every branch business must be depressed at some tip but the afflicted ones must not think it they can fly to the Government for relief such occasions. The execution of the St Treasury scheme would demand the construction by the Government of countless was houses all over the country and cause the critical of an army of officials the whole entails heavy expense and burdensome taxation. The execution of an army of officials the whole entails heavy expense and burdensome taxation. If Leader entertains too high an opinion of intelligence of the farmers of this country believe that they will insist upon carrying this scheme.

Mr. J. E. Dodge, the statistician of the Ag.

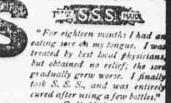
this scheme.

Mr. J. R. Dodge, the statistician of the Ar this scheme.

Mr. J. R. Dodge, the statistician of the Ag cultural Department, in als report for Mar says that a feeding of discorragement exists among farmers in Great Britain. I cance, G many, Italy, and other countries. The department of the says is and under the moss diverse economy systems, but it is less severe here than in a rope. "Corn and wheat, he says, "are the because of overproduction," because an epirs in the West has been carved into farms, which have overwhelmed world with their products, if a manufacturer fines that he is glating the market whis products he turns his energy into so new channel. If it does not pay to raise much corn for the market feed it to hogs a cattle, and in that shape it will bring fir thirty to ferty-live cents per bushel. Probuter, cheese poultry, eggs, and wool pat good profit, but it is unprofitable to dependingly unen one crop like corn or whe liversification of products is the remedy, a to secure this every armer must rely upon own intelligence and energy amon pound.



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